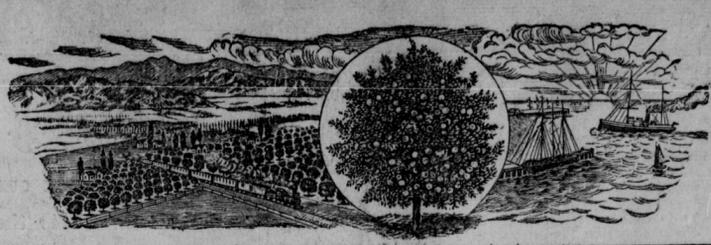


BARGAINS
COUNTRY PROPERTY IS A
SAFE INVESTMENT. READ
THE HERALD'S BARGAINS.
SEE SIXTH PAGE

The



Herald

FORECAST
FAIR WEATHER; SLIGHTLY
WARMER; VARIABLE WINDS
FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
WARMER TODAY

VOL. XXXIX. NO. 129.

LOS ANGELES: FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OUR SPRING STYLES ARE ARRIVING
—AND THE—
20 PER CENT REDUCTION
ON HEAVY GOODS
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY,
February 18, at 10 P.M.

MULLEN, BLUETT & CO.
CRYSTAL PALACE,
138-140-142 S. MAIN ST.



ASK FOR THE CELEBRATED
B & H LAMPS!
THE ONLY DOUBLE-CENTER DRAFT,
AND BEST LAMP IN THE WORLD.
In Brilliance and Steadiness of Light It Excels All Others!
IT DOES NOT SMOKE OR SMELL!
IT IS SIMPLE AND WORKS PERFECT!
A Large Variety of HANGING, BANQUET,
PIANO, and TABLE LAMPS at Our Establishment.

MEYBERG BROS., Sole Agents.

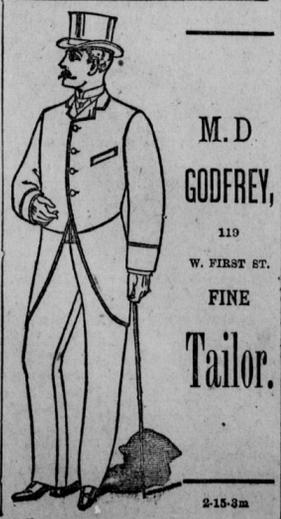
BIG BARGAIN
—IN—
PIANOS!
WILLIAMSON BROS., having purchased for cash, at a very large discount, the stock of PIANOS and ORGANS carried by W. T. Some, are offering the same at greatly reduced prices. These goods must be sold at once to make room for NEW STOCK from the east, intending purchasers States will be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests.

FRED. A. SALISBURY
DEALER IN
WOOD, COAL, HAY, GRAIN AND CHARCOAL
AND THE CELEBRATED
WELLINGTON COAL.
No. 345 South Spring Street. Tel. 226.
Hard to Beat!

THAT'S exactly the case with our hats—they are hard to beat in any respect. They are hard to beat in appearance, because they're the handsomest specimens of head-wear ever seen in Los Angeles; they're hard to beat for wear because they're genuine, well made and durable, and impossible to beat in price because they're sold at such ridiculously low figures that such a word as "bargain" doesn't half tell the story. When winter has got into the homestretch winter stocks must follow suit. Our hats must go on the heads of our customers (that's where they belong, and at prices that will please.

DESMOND, HATTER & MEN'S FURNISHER
141 SOUTH SPRING ST. Bryson, Bonebrake, Block.

King's Royal Germeture
Is a positive cure for
Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma,
Bowel, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Diseases,
General Debility and all Germ Diseases.
AS PLEASANT AS LEMONADE.
PRICE, \$1 PER BOTTLE
Manufactured by
KING'S ROYAL GERMETURE COMPANY
Atlanta, Ga.



Crescent Malt Whiskey
It is pure and healthful. Sold only by all druggists.

HAWAII TO BE TAKEN IN.

The President Strongly Urges Annexation.

Text of the Treaty Negotiated Made Public.

The Queen and Crown Princess to Be Pensioned for Life.

Sugar Producers Not to Share the Benefits of the McKinley Bounty at the Outset—Ratification of the Treaty Probable.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The treaty of annexation concluded between Secretary of State Foster and the commissioners of the provisional government of Hawaii, together with a message from the president and correspondence on the subject, transmitted to the senate yesterday, was made public today.

The president in his message says the provisional treaty does not attempt to deal in detail with the questions growing out of annexation. The Hawaiian commissioners have consented to leave to the future and to the just and benevolent purposes of the United States the adjustment of all such questions. The president says it has been the policy of the administration not only to respect but to encourage the continuance of the independent government of the Hawaiian islands, as long as it afforded a suitable guarantee for the protection of life and property, and maintained the stability and strength that gave adequate security against the domination of any other power. The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government, but had its origin in what seems to have been a reactionary and revolutionary policy on the part of Queen Liliuokalani, which put in serious peril not only the large and important interests of the United States in the islands, but all foreign interests and indeed the decent administration of civil affairs and the peace of the islands. It was quite evident that the monarchy was effete and the government so weak and inadequate as to be a prey to designing and unscrupulous persons. The restoration of the queen to the throne is undesirable, if not impossible, and States will be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests.

The influence and interests of the United States in the islands must be increased and not diminished. Only two courses are open; one, the establishment of a protectorate by the United States, and the other, annexation full and complete. The president thinks the latter course, which has been adopted in the treaty, will be highly promotive of the best interests of the Hawaiian people and the only one that will adequately secure the interests of the United States. The interests are not wholly selfish. It is essential that none of the islands be secured by these islands. Such possession will not be consistent with our safety and the peace of the world. This view of the situation is so apparent and conclusive that no protest has been heard from any government against the proceeding looking to annexation. "Every foreign representative at Honolulu promptly acknowledged the provisional government, and I think," says the president, "there is a general concurrence in the opinion that the deposed queen ought not to be restored. "Prompt action upon the treaty is very desirable. If it meets the approval of the senate, peace and good order will be secured in the islands under the existing laws until such time as congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government for the islands. This legislation should be, and I do not doubt will be, not only just to the natives and all other residents and citizens of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality and high regard to the rights of all the people and all the foreigners domiciled there."

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY.
A Synopsis of the Terms Upon Which Hawaii Seeks Annexation.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The preamble to the Hawaiian treaty declares that the government of the United States and the provisional government of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of those islands upon the United States, their geographical proximity, the intimate part taken by citizens of the United States in implanting the seed of Christian civilization, of the long continuance of exclusive reciprocal commercial relations whereby mutual interests have been developed, of the preponderant and permanent share thus acquired by the United States in the productions, industries and trade of said islands, and especially in view of the desire expressed by said government of Hawaii that those islands shall be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under their sovereignty, in order to provide for and assure the security and prosperity of said island, the high contracting parties have determined to accomplish by treaty the object so important to their permanent welfare, and to this end conferred full power upon their respective plenipotentiaries, who have agreed upon a treaty.

In article 1 the government of Hawaii cedes from the date of the exchange of ratification to the United States absolutely all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies, such islands henceforth to be an integral part of the territory of the United States. In the second article the Hawaiian government also transfers to the United States absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings, ports, harbors, fortifications, military or naval equipments, and all public property of every descrip-

tion. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian islands, but congress shall enact special laws for the management and disposition, provided that all revenue from the same, except such part as may be used or occupied for civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned to the use of the local government, be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian islands for educational and other public purposes.

Article 3 continues, until congress shall otherwise provide, the existing government and the Hawaiian laws are continued subject to the paramount authority of the United States. The president shall appoint a commissioner to reside in the islands, who shall have power to veto any act of said government, and such act shall be void unless approved by the president. Congress shall within one year from the ratification of the treaty enact the necessary legislation to extend to the Hawaiian islands the laws of the United States respecting duty upon imports, internal revenue, commerce and navigation, but until congress shall otherwise provide the existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian islands, both with the United States and foreign countries, shall continue, as regards commerce with the rest of the United States and foreign countries. It is provided that no treaty giving the islands power to enter into any new stipulation or agreement or have diplomatic intercourse with any foreign government. The consular representatives of foreign governments now in Hawaii should be permitted to continue the exercise of their functions until they receive exequaturs from the government of the United States.

Article 4 prohibits further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian islands, until congress shall otherwise provide. Furthermore, Chinese persons of the classes now or hereafter excluded by law from entering the United States, will not be permitted to come from the Hawaiian islands to the United States. In article 5 the United States assumes the public debt of the Hawaiian islands, with a proviso that the liabilities shall in no case exceed \$3,250,000. Article 6 agrees to pay the late Queen Liliuokalani an annual pension of \$20,000 during life, and to pay to Princess Kaiulani, before her death, an annuity of \$10,000 which they in good faith submit to the authority of the United States government and the local government of the islands.

The remainder of the treaty deals with the details of the ratification, etc.

SECRETARY FOSTER'S LETTER.

The State Department Commends Minister's Action.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In his letter to the president, laying the Hawaiian treaty before him, Secretary of State Foster recapitulates the history of the recent events in the islands leading up to the revolution, the establishment of the provisional government, the appearance of the commissioners at Washington, the negotiations resulting in the preparation of the treaty, and the establishment of a protectorate by Minister Stevens.

Secretary Foster confirms the president's statement that the revolution was entirely unexpected so far as this government was concerned. "At no time," he says, "had Stevens been instructed with regard to his course in the event of a formal protectorate. The change was, in fact, abrupt and unlooked for by the United States minister or the naval commander."

In regard to the protectorate, Foster says: "Instructions have been sent the minister commending his action, in so far as it lay within the purview of the standing instructions to the legation and the naval commanders of the United States in Hawaiian waters, and tended to co-operate with the administration of affairs by the provisional government, but disavowing any step in excess of such instructions whereby the authority and power of the United States might appear to have been asserted to the impairment of the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian government by the assumption of a formal protectorate."

Foster says the provisions of the treaty reserve to congress the determination of all questions affecting the government of annexed territory, the citizenship and elective franchise of the inhabitants, and all questions relating to the economical and political status of the islands.

In conclusion he says, pending the negotiations, he received assurances from representatives of the leading powers of the world in this city, and from our ministers abroad, convincing him that the incorporation of the Hawaiian islands into the union would be regarded by these powers with satisfaction or ready acquiescence.

GRIM PORTENTS OF WAR.

Everything but Fighting in Progress in Kansas.

Bellucose Preparations on a Big Scale at Topeka.

The Situation Last Night Described as an Armed Truce.

Republicans Still Holding Representative Hall—The Governor Postpones Hostilities by Proposing a Compromise.

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The whole city of Topeka appeared during the day to be under martial law. Troops were marching and countermarching through the broad avenues of the city; men wearing yellow badges, bearing the inscription "Dep. Sheriff," were hurrying to and fro; cannon were being dragged through the streets. Hundreds of civilians arrived during the day from all over the state. Many carried guns in cases, a few carried them under their overcoats, but more marched boldly from the station to the hotels with a rifle or shotgun slung nonchalantly over their shoulders.

DISLOYALTY OF THE MILITIA.

The real sensation of the day was the disloyalty of the state troops to the commander-in-chief, the governor. He twice ordered Colonel Hughes, the commander of the forces, to attack the Republican stronghold. The colonel declined and was relieved. Then the governor took personal command, and ordered that no provisions be allowed to pass the lines, but the order was disregarded. Then Lieutenant Colonel Barker of the Third regiment was given command of the troops, but still the governor's orders were disobeyed. Finally Brigadier General Hettiger arrived from Wichita and took command. He let it be understood that the Republicans had nothing to fear from him. This caused the governor great uneasiness, and after a council with the Populist leaders, a compromise proposition was offered the Republican house.

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The Republicans hit upon a plan this morning to strengthen their position by bringing to their aid the authority of the sheriff, backed by a posse. The sheriff issued a proclamation and by noon fully 1000 men were sworn in. Not caring to take the risk of arming his recruits with firearms, the sheriff decided to arm them with clubs. All sorts of clubs were pressed into use, from broomsticks to baseball bats. The sheriff announced that he would make no move until a fracture of the peace actually occurred. He explained that he would regard an attempt to eject the Republicans (the legally constituted house as he regards it) a disturbance of the peace and would then interfere to maintain order.

THE POPULISTS' FIGHTING FORCE.

This action by the sheriff, taken in connection with the attitude assumed by the militia, deprived the Populists of their fighting support excepting that offered by three provisional companies of militia and some 50 assistant sergeants-at-arms. Meantime Populists began to arrive and tonight the Populists are strongly reinforced. The governor may organize these into provisional troops who can be depended upon to obey orders. It is not believed, however, that he will take such extraordinary action.

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EX-CONVICT MITCHELL.

A COOL RECEPTION GIVEN HIM AT NEW YORK.

First His Right to Land Was Disputed, Then the Hotels Refused Him Accommodations—He Still Talks Fight.

New York, Feb. 16.—Charlie Mitchell, the English pugilist who arrived this morning, was not allowed to land, being detained at quarantine on the ground that he is an ex-convict his landing would be a violation of the law. Mitchell's lawyers applied to the United States court for a writ of habeas corpus, claiming he was merely convicted of a misdemeanor, not of felony, and therefore not properly termed a convict. Mitchell obtained a writ compelling Colonel Weber to produce him in court at 2 p. m. today. After hearing the arguments of Mitchell's counsel, who argued that he had simply been sentenced for assault, and was not a convict under the federal laws, Judge Andrews discharged Mitchell.

The pugilist was then served with a summons in civil suit brought by John Norris of Springfield, O., who claims \$200 for piloting Mitchell through Louisiana after the New Orleans fight in 1890. Corbett's manager, Brady, has deposited a \$10,000 check for a fight to a finish between Corbett and Mitchell, next December, before the Crescent City or Olympic clubs of New Orleans, or the Coney Island Athletic club. He has also posted a \$2500 forfeit for a match with Peter Jackson in case Mitchell does not accept.

Mitchell and party met Brady in George Dickinson's office this afternoon and had a brief conversation, in which Mitchell promised to cover Corbett's \$10,000 tomorrow.

Mitchell had considerable trouble in securing hotel accommodation, a number of hotels refusing to receive him owing to his recent jail experience in London. Quarters were finally secured, however. He says if a match is made he will go back to England to train and return here a week or two before the fight. In reply to Jackson's statement that he would not fight Corbett if the latter gave preference to Mitchell, Corbett tonight telegraphed Brady that he would deposit as much as \$10,000 to fight Jackson seven months after fighting Mitchell. The amount is entirely optional with Jackson.

KAYMER FAINTED.

Jack Frazier Wins a 20-Round Go at San Diego.
SAN DIEGO, Feb. 16.—The Louis opera house was filled this evening with the sporting fraternity to witness a 20-round mill between Billy Kaymer of this city and Jack Frazier of Los Angeles. Near the close of the eleventh round Kaymer suddenly fainted and did not recover for some minutes after time was called. The referee gave the fight to Frazier. It was a contest for blood from first to last. Kaymer had everything his own way up to the sixth round, repeatedly knocking his opponent down with vicious blows directed for most part on the jaw.

EXPLODED ON THE GALLOWS.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Feb. 16.—William McCoy, a negro, was hanged for the murder of his mistress, Mollie Magruder, today. He was pronounced dead in 16 minutes.

SUCCESSFUL MEN SECURE FINE TAILORING.

With pleasing fit from H. A. Gets, 112 West Third street.

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